AN AMERICAN WATERCOLOREST. A Correspondent of The Sun Instate upon Celebratings Modent Artist-Menry Rod-erick Newman and Mis Fletures - A Happy and Artistic Home in Quiet Lucen.

FLORENCE, Aug. 20.-During the privilege of a ten days' stay with your countryman, the emment water-color artist, Henry Newman, in quiet old World and exquisitely artistic Lucea, the city he has rendered so often and so faithfully, lovingly, with his delicate brush, we got chatting one day, over coffee after lunch, conserning his art. It then came out that owing otherising demand that there has been of late years for his work, imitators of his method late sprung up. "You should number your bave sprung up. "You should number your jetures. as Alma Tadema does," I said to him. "This will prevent spurious Newmans getting into the market. Such things happen, you know." I added, as an incredulous smile crept over his refined countenance. "Now, seriously, consider my proposal and begin forthwith. Supposerou sign the beautiful fa;ade of the Lucea Cathedral you are now at work on as No. (whatever you like), and let me make it known in the press that every Newman from this date onward that is not numbered is spurious. Or, better still let me interview you for one of the leading New York paners, and apprise your countrymen in this wise of the matter." "I wish you would, exclaimed his charming, devoted. and enthusiastic wife. " Henry is far too modest and does not know how to make himself valued." He smiled. We laughed and joked about the matter, but from fun we got to serionsearnest, and one suitry summer afternoon, while resting after work in the cool darkened drawing room of his temporary home in Luces he let me open out an attack upon him. Here is the result, though not quite in the order in which I obtained my information:

Henry Rederick Newman is a native of Easton, Washington county, N. Y. His father, a successful medical man, was obliged to give up his country practice when the lad was about 11, as the hard work necessitated by the immense distances he was forced to traverse teld on his strength. The change was a benefit to Henry, who in a city could obtain a better education, though his studies were often interrapted by the delicate health that has been the painter's life ong lot to endure. A studious led however he made up by application and sell-study what he missed of routine. It was this studious turn that made his father determine he should follow in his own footsteps and be a medical man. Henry had little inclination for this career; his leanings were artistic, and summer vacations spent smid the Green Mountains had but fostered this tendency. But to be an artist was held in those days synonymous to being a vagabond, a penniless adventurer. Dr. Newman would not hear of it, and Henry, who loved his father devotedly, resigned his day dreams with a sigh. For two years he studied medicine, but while so doing he also frequented the society of artists, and one day while in a studios copy of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" fell into his way. It had an immense leffect upon him. He resolved he would and must throw physic to the four winds, follow his life's tent, and be an artist. His father had meantime died, and to persuade his mother to listen to his heart's desires was an wasier task, for it was from her he had inherited his artistic instincts, and she could therefore sympathize with his longings. But even she was held in the thraldom of current accepted opinions about artists. Still she consented he should try his luck with art for the space of a year. and if in that time he could keep himse f and show signs of progression in that profession he might abandon surgery in its favor. A stern twelve months, full of self dentals and much roughing, was that year of probation which Henry Newman spent in Stockbridge. Berkshire county: months, too, in which work was hindered by ill health, but the result was a series of such highly finished studies that they at once found purchasers in New York city. With this his mother's last objection vanished, and Henry henceforth embarked on his art career, which early won for him friends and sympathizers. Among these may be noted Emerson; for this stronuous, serious youth, with his earnest thoroughhese was after that philosopher's own heart. Teaching the indies' class at the Cooper Institute in the winter, and working resolutely at sketching in the Green Mountains in the summer, siled out the next years of the roung artist's life—a cober, industrious life—much handcapped by in health, and by the fact that besides himself he had to keep his mother. But hearty Newman never failed nor flagged, going on as he had begun, self-taught, self-taught, and improving daily more and more under the greatest of all masters, nature. In 1958 Mrs. Newman died, and her sen spent a winter in Florida, hoping there to recruit his snattered health. Exquisite sketches of St. Augustine of Florida spring flowers, attest to his minaling diligence even under unpropitious dreuwstan ea. Most of these sketches were afterward bought by Mr. Ruskin as illustrations for his Sheffield museum of Mr. Newman's early method of work. For Mr. Buskin, as ill know, is an entimelastic admirer of Henry Newman's work. They are a hitherto useen thing in art," he once wrote to him. With this his mother's last objection vanished. has all know, is an enthusiastic admirer of Heary Newman's work. "They are a hitherto uneen thing in art." he once wrote to him. afist buying two of his small drawings: "the febness with light, the realization with sensi-trense, the honesty with the praise of the

thing loved."

Health still proving precarious, Mr. Nowman was alvised, as the only means to prolong his stistence a few years isuch the prophecy of the dectors, to go to Europe. He landed in France a lew weeks before the outcreak of the great rance-frussian war. His desire was to sudy a while in the studio of Gerome, and so make up in a measure for his tack of artistic lastraction. He was readily admitted on producing his drawings, but, finding that Gerome ravely appeared in the studio, that his teaching was a mere farce, he abandoned Farts for Chartres, and worked as before by himself, with his own eye and nature for his guide. The war excitement at last, however, made it massle, or, at best, incomfortable to be longer in France, especially as Mr. Newbank cast of face made many rersons think him a German and his habit of sketching a styleocepation. Switzerland was next visited, and then came italy, whose transcendent beauties at once took his heart by storm and awoke a live which long residence has but fostered and strengthened. It was in September, 1870, that he first oftehed his tent in Florence with the Intention, however, that his stay should be merely temporary, but the exquisite loveliness of the place, its subtile fascination took hold of him and held him spellbound. The following year, however, the moved to Venice, because of his health, which the cold winter of Florence had tried, and because it was easy by kep of a gondola to work out of doors unmosted the series of venetian pictures produced due the series of venetian pictures produced due to be described to select the series of venetian pictures produced the series of venetian pictures Health still proving precarious, Mr. Newman Was advised, as the only means to prolong his

took hold of him and held him spelibound. The following year, however, i.e. moved to venice, because of his hearith, which the cold winter of florence had tried, and because it was easy by slep of a gondola to work out of doors unmolested by curious idiers.

It was the series of venetian pictures produced during this sojourn that first brought wenter and the sold of the public. It was the series of venetian pictures produced this work advantageously. While floating on her dreamy bosom his method mellowed. A certain hardness and dryness vanished: his work advantageously. While floating on her dreamy bosom his method mellowed. A certain hardness and dryness vanished: his work acquired a remarkable atmospheric slow and depth while sacrificing less of that elaborate painstaking, that includes earnestness and fidelity to truth that had distinguished if from the first. At venice all the lessons learned from Ruskin's books came back to him; he there consolidated once for all what is now his distinctive characteristic—the production of high pictorial effect by contrasting massas of pure color. Mr. buxton forman, the Shelley editor, no mean critic. says of Mr. Newman's work that it seems to him the most conscientious and distance the early days of Turner, and assuredly he is not wrong. Indeed, Ruskin, seeing after some of his venetian pictures, exclaimed a rapture. The venice is may own Venice—as only you've seenit since it? And indeed many though the painters be that strilve to reproduce pictorially that wondrous city, few have succeeded in giving that its exquisite serial charm from Venice his work and improved health to Fitcance, where he took for himself that suite of 100 ms which is still his in the little out-of-the way crooked Plazza del Rossi. It stands the way crooked Plazza del Rossi. It stands the way crooked Plazza del Rossi. It stands the sold false, and substribute sites, the fone of the various histories and the firm of the various histories and the substribute of the summit Plazza del Rossi. It is the ar

must pilerimane to the too private if add that for these who are not merely admitted as curfors will construct as friends to the Newman for these who are not merely admitted as curfors will construct as friends to the Newman ment of darkers is in this home another element of darkers is in this home another element of the terror in the construction of the terror refreshing and soothing to the nerves, and comforting and elevating to witness. Even those whose lives are loveless cannot fall to leave these rooms with their hearts warmed by the affection that has threathed around them here to the construction of the construc

mastery of his brush that it is able to express his thoughts accurately, he makes such daubs of Egrptian pictures as we usually see."

Mr. Newman then went on to say how he feels that having worked he Egypt has also influenced his lialien work, in that it has freed his band; he no longer works in times. "Indy," he said. "Is detail in mass: Egypt is mass with detail. At first is my italian pictures I was too inclined to emotivate detail and not give mass. I now render both. I have got greater ease of hand," and Mr. Newman is right, as his latest pictures bear witness. All trace of the niggling and finnleking has vanished, leaving that rare truth and accuracy of precision which distinguishes his work. "Young men," he went on to say," make a great mistics. I feel it more strongly every year I live. They try to paint pictures and to begin at the end, and negiset all student work. A man never expects to be a decir or lawer at once, but artisls rush at once into first-class art work, when they ought to be studying. Hence the number of failures one sees even among those who have ability. Now I know that no picture of mine is even a go back, but always a step on. A young man should take to his soul and comfort himself with the thought that he cannot know if he has genlus, but so long as he does his work with all his keart and soul, and it is good, houses work, it will always meet with its reward. Art, which is the most sucred thing in the world should not be pursued as an amusement, but should to held by a man as the most holy thing, like his religion. If he treats it is a pastime, the public will treat him so, to, and his vogue will soon pass a way. You can't spend too much time over a picture. If a thing is not worth doing, don't

steat him so, to, and his vogue will soon pass away? You can't spend too much time over a picture. If a thing is not worth doing, don't do it. I will not and never would swen in my that seemed not worthy to me to give up to it that portion of my life which honest work requires. What is ugly or regulaive I will not take. I have so trained my eye in real life that I do not see the ugly, overlook it, and gaze only on the beautful. In painting I must satisfy my own conscience first, my clients after ward. Toverty is no excuse for accepting a commission that does not appear to our tasts or soul. Only, a rich man, he added with a merry laugh, can afford to take orders of any should for any kind and for any kind in the my work. You cannot be too conscientious about commissions, he said speaking of men who think him lucky to work chiefly to order. I put twice as much work into my commissions, as into my chance work. I know most neople do just the opposite. I can't, and won't. When a man intrusts you with a commission you are bound to give him your very best, as well as the very best in the mon you my commissions as into my chances work. Is the more study to the chomistry of color. To my mind it is quite as fraud, a dishenset act, to use, like so many painters do, bitumen or crimon lakes or indian yellows, colors that produce lovely momentary effects, but which they know young triat to be the most permanent. These brillant evanescent numents are manufactured principally for the amusement of the without labor or real study of technique. I often have my colors specially ground for me." That is why Mr. Newman's pictures stand and can thus afford their owners an unvarying picasure. And so careful and considentious is he about their lasting that he would not, for example, put in an under layer of white body color to his water colors, though that is often done, a practice which gives an exquisite luminosity to color, because, were the picture than phances their walls of a dwelling character. In fact, I do not know how it do i

EUSSIAN NEWS AND FIRMS.

The Ministry of the Interior has accorded to the dis trict assemblies of the Government of Ekaterinoslov permission to open bookstores in all the villages in which there may be a demand for reading matter under the condition that no other publications be kept for sale than such as the secular and the religious cen-sors may approve. But the Grazadania, a daily paper of St. Petersburg, takes exceptions to this measure "It is unwise," says that paper, "to put dangerous weapons in the hands of the people. Bookstores once opened for the common people will in a short time be turned by the Liberals into weapons against the Government, and the disintegration of the national spirit will be wrought. Of course, us other books but such as the ecusor approves are desired at present. The people need at first only stories of Russian heroes and patriot warriors. But in a short time they will begin reading the editorials of newspapers and get into the habit of reasoning about current events. Then they will become acquainted with Mill, Lassalle, and other writers of the kind. Within five or six years the liberalistic proparanda will find means to distribute among them books

The following incident illustrates how the person of the Car i- idolized by the common peasant: An old peasant (Mushitchok) came to the manager of the Pilgrims' llome in Taganrog recently with the request that he forward two church bells to Palestine, and that he forward two church oshis to resente, and hang them in the steeple of the Church of Elljah the Prophet The peasant is over 30 years of age, Antip Petroff Narutchkin by name, and halls from a village in the government of Pensa. On Oct. 17 (29th), 1888. when the Crar and the Crarina escaped from an ex-plosion on the railroad, he conceived the notion of commemorating the event by giving two bells to the Church of Elijah. He travelled a distance of over 3,5.2 versts in his small wagon col-lecting mener for his purpose. When he had collected sufficient funds, he returned to his native government, Penza, where he had the bells cast, with inscription as naive as his plous undertaking was, and, leading them on his little wagon, took them to Taganrog Mr. S. 5. Tchaykovskiy, the manager of the Pilgrims' Home. made arrangements to forward the two bells to their place of destination, and had photographs taken of the donor and his horse and wagon.

The Medical Department has issued a decree that all public scances of hypnotism be prohibited for the fol-lowing reasons: Hypnotism is injurious to the health of the persons on whom it is practised, and also to that of the public witnessing the performance; the exhibition of the practice of hypnotism gives an opportunity to dishonest persons to learn the art for evil purposes; finally, the public peace might in some instances be dis turled by hypnotized persons, and superstitions notions may be generated among the people through hypnetic seances. Physicians who need the use of hypnetism for medical purposes must have a special permit from the authorities in each case.

The press of Moscow and St. Petersburg deployes the fact that the Persian trade in sotton goods has been allowed to slip out of the hands of the Moscow manufacturers, and that English merchants have now the entire co trol of it. The cause thereof is the cupidity of the Rus even for that time they computed no less than 15 per cent interest on the value of the goods they sold. The Englishmen, on the other hand, allow the Persian merchants a much longer period to pay their bills, and take from them no more than four per cent, interest At the iste market in Nizhnig-Novegored no Russian

For about two years thefix have been committed of of twenty respectable-leaking young men, under the leadership of a beautiful young derman woman, Beck-ermann by hame. The following incident lad to their detection: A St. Pete sburg merchant named Bolkoff was on his way to Warsaw in a first-class car. At was on his pay to Warsaw In a first-class car. At Pragas "charming little lady," estorted by a young man, entered the same compl. A friendly conversation ensued between the two men, and the escort of the the young lady offered the merchant a cigar. The courtesy was accepted. Bolkoff, while smoking the cigar, was overcome by sleep, from which he did not awake until Warsaw was pupier, with 2,100 rubles and some valuable papers were gone. He immediately informed the superintend of the railroad of his loss and gave a minute descrip-tion of the two passengers in the coupe with him. The conductor recollected that those two passengers had allighted in Bislostoky. The police of the latter city were notified by telegraph, and succeeded in intercept ing the thieves the same day. It was found that the accomplices of the charming Miss Beckermann served her with the greatest attachment and that she was a resident of Warsaw, where she had accumulated quite

The Minister of the Interior has sent orders to th local authorities of the territories on the Halife Sea, which are largely populated by Protestants, not to allow any public demonstrations to be made on Oct. By That day is celebrated by the Protestant Christians of those provinces as the anniversary of the Reformation; for on that day in the year 1517 Luther nailed to the foor of the Cathedral of Wittenberg the famous ninetyfive Theses by which he defied the Roman Catholic

On Aug. 15 the authorities of St. Petersburg published an order that "the extra measures which have been adopted for the preservation of the working of the Government and of the public peace be held in force for three years longer, and that they be put in operation in several localities where they have hitherto not been ap-plied." These measures consist of increased vigilance by the police and detective forces, and the keeping of military forces in readiness where disorder is antipated. This seems to contradict the assertion of the patriotic Russian publication that "within the realms of the White Czar we have forgotten to think of Nihilis tic operations, and of auti Government parties."

There are "White Caps" in Russia as well as in the United States, but those who operate in the realms of the White Czar are of a much milder description than their fellows of the "land of the free and the brave." A company of such workers have taken it into their heads to enforce a betterstate of affairs in Shuvalova, a sum mer resort near St. Petersburg. They destroyed all the old and unssemly benches which stood in the public promenades; they took down the rickety bridges across the rivulet in the park, and defaced all the old signbords, broke all the shattered fences, and in a singl night created havoe among all that disfigured the place. To crown the effect of their work, they placed placards on the street corners with the following announce ments: "The Technical Commission of summer res dents have resolved to destroy and to de away with all the unbecoming things of this place. Landlords are cautioned to have their places look neat and in good repair, or the semmittee might cause them larger ex-penses than those required for keeping their property in good order. Guests are respectfully begged to ex-cuse the committee for the momentary inconvenience which the work of this night may cause them. For the preservation of public safety and convenience somthing must be done to bring the authorities of the place and the landlords to reason in order to vindicate the public spiritedness of the Russian people."

the Ministry of the Interior have under advisemen measures to check the operation of foreign agents wh persuade the working people that they should emigrat to Brazil or to America. The newspapers, however, ad vocate more stringent and effective measures again. emigration. Notice Fremps suggests that laws making it difficult for a laborer to leave his place of residence and increased guards on the cordons of the empire with "instructions adequate for the purpose," would end most effectively to keep the laborers within th

Gan Anankoff had presented to the Ministry of War plan for the building of a railroad branch on the Trans Caucasian line from the station Dushan to the town of leraghs, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistas This new branch would be of great strategical impor-tance, and would at the same time facilitate commer-cial traffic between Central Asia and Russia. The length of the new line will be no more than 160 versts, and the cest is estimated at about 2.900,000 rubies, which sum would be paid by the tradic of the road within two

arch will be wide, another sleader, and he is at times alreadd hisery bas deceived his gas be agreed to the state of the s

were no cells in this corridor, but it was a clear space, with bunks for five or six prisoners. It was shut in by fron bars running from top to bottom, and admission was had by a single door. The windows were small and well guarded. There was no fear of Black Jim or any other prisoner getting out if properly looked after.

Two weeks after our prisoner had been remanded father was called upon to organize a posse and seek the capture of a gang of horse thieves raiding in a neighborhood twenty miles away. I heard his instructions to Andrews beore he left. He said: "Don't take your eye off Black Jim. This af-

ernoon my wife will go on duty, and you can sleep and be ready for night." "Oh, you needn't be afraid of anything going wrong," replied Andrews, "I'd just like to see Jim boodwink me, and I can watch for three

days and nights if necessary." I saw that father didn't like his boasting, but he was in a hurry to be off, and he left right awdy after dinner. Andrews took up his station in an armehair in the corridor, and I brought in some wood for the big stove (it was October), filled up the water pails, and was busy for an hour or two. I happened to be in the corridor when the gate bell rang, and was sent out to answer it. The caller was a keenlooking man about 40 years old, pretty well

he said to Andrews: "I am Lawyer Thomas of Brockville, and

dressed, and he had a package under his arm.

When he had followed me into the jail building

have come to see my client. Black Jim's examination had taken place at town eight miles away, and neither Andrews, my mother, nor myself had been present, therefore we did not know any of the lawyers in the case. Father had not said anything about visitors, and when Lawyer Thomas demanded an interview with his client. Andrews did not hesitate to let him into the ward. From the moment I saw Thomas at the gate I took a dislike to him. I set him down as a bad man. I wanted to protest when Andrews let him into the corridor, but I hadn't the assurance. After he was in I made bold to say:

'You ought to have asked mother first." "Pah! What does your mother know about matters in here?"
"I don't believe he's a lawyer."

"Of course he is! Why would he say so if he

As soon as the lawyer had entered the corridor he was heartily greeted by Black Jim, and the two retired to the further end and sat down to be out of ear shot of the turnkey. There they talked for a long two hours, and then Thomas came forward and said: " I discover that I have left some important

papers at the hotel, and must go for them. Will it be against the rules if I call again this evening?"

We had no rules about visitors, as this was our first prisoner, and Andrews promptly replied that the lawyer could return and remain until 9 o'clock. I saw some money slipped into his hand, and he was all smiles as he bowed Thomas out, I went and told mother, and added that I believed Thomas was a friend of Black Jim's instead of being his lawyer but she replied that Andrews was a faithful man. and was probably satisfied that everything was all right. Black Jim went to his bunk. and I took advantage of this fact to remove the such from the rear window of the corridor buggy. Nothing of the sort had arrived. Then discovered that no stranger was stopping at the hole. I made inquiries of averaged the

our village had only one, and I went direct to
the stable to see if Thomas had come in a
huggy. Nothing of the sort had arrived. Then
I discovered that no stranger was stopping at
the hole. I made inquiries of several citizens,
and no one had seen a man of Thomas' description. Then I asked who had been Black
Jim's hawer at the examination, and was tood
that his mains was Metormask.
I returned home to give mother these facts,
and while they aroused considerable anxiety,
she could not faily credit my assertions that
the so-called Thomas was there to help flanck
Jim got away. She cautioned Andrews without telling him what I had discovered, but he
assured her that he knew Thomas to be a lawyer, and that there wasn't the slightest foundation for suspicion or anxiety. This silenced
me and reassured mother, but I was by no
means convinced.

Darkness came about 5 o'clock, and at half
past 5 I let Thomas in again. He had a wretty
large bundle under his arm, and I noticed that
his boots were middy. He handed Andrews
some clears, got off a loke or two, and was admitted to the corridor. The two had no sooner
started for the further end than I started for
the window. 'arefully lighing out the loose
ash I found that I could plainly hear their
conversation. The first words I caught were
from Thomas, who was saring:

— at least a mile, I guess. It's due west
of here, with an oid log house in a clearing.
The horses are two good ones.'

"What's the weather outside?" asked Jim.
"Going to be dark."

"Well it will be as easy as rolling off a log."
"Anything in the house worth taking?"

"Gan't tell till we have a look. I wonder
where the devil this cold air comes from."

I drew back, softly replaced the sush, and
then suspect something. I entered the
dwelling part and relisted the particulars to
mother. I remember how white her face grew
as he listened to me. She was for at once
sending me out for some of the neighbors, but
when we came to reliect we remembered that
father had taken twenty of the best men in his
pose. and

"Oh, of course, of course." was the reply. "I may drop in some day next week with some good una." good uns."
"I hope so."
"Well, keep up your courage. Good-by."

"Well, keep up your courage. Good-by,"

"Gool-by,"
Andrews turned the key and let Thomas out into the corridor. None of them had seen us, because we were further down. Andrews had swung the door about half shut when Thomas turned on him and struck him with his flet behind the ear. The turnkey isli in a hean, and then Thomas drew a revolver and atruck him twice with the but of it. By this time Black Jim was out in the corridor, and I saw a revolver in his hand. Mother screamed out as Thomas struck the turnkey a second time, and both viliains made a dash for us. I shut the door in their faces, however, and it was belied as they came against it. We ran through to the kinchen and in five minutes we had the passage burricaded with the table, a cupboard, and several chairs. If they broke down the door we were to make our fight here.

After a few kicks on the door the fellews left.

"I will shoot if you attempt to enter the passage;"
"Are they armed?" I heard Thomas ask.
"May have a revolver."
"We've gotto go that way, and we've no time to lose. It's only a woman and a cub, anyhow."
I was kneeling down behind the barricade, with the shoigun poked through a big crevice, and I cocked both barrels. Mother was behind me, having the revolver in hand. Shielding their bodies behind the jambs, the fellows fired two shots apiece into the barricade, and then made a rush. I culled both barrels as soon as I saw them, and for sixty seconds there was smoke, shouts, curses, and groans. I knew that both of them were down, but as they kept firing I could not say whether they were hurt or not. After the rumpus had died out, Black Jim called:
"For God's sake give me some water! You've done for the both of us!"

out, Black Jim called:

"For God's sake give me some water! You've done for the both of us!"

Peering above the barricale! I could see them on the floor, and after making sure there was no trap we tore away the defence and went to their aid. The shot gun was loaded with bird shot of good size, and the range had been only ten feet. Thomas had got his dose in the right leg and hip, and Black Jim, who was crouching down as! fired, was wounded in the face and shoulder. Both thought they were done for, and made no resistance as we dragged them into the ward. When we had the door locked! I went for help and a declor, and after an hour secured both. Then we found that Andrews was as good as dead, his skull being fractured, and that the two desperadoes were only severely wounded. It was only ten days before they were moving about the corridor. Father returned home next morning, and I went with him to the old clearing and found two superb horses. The "lawyer" was simply Black Jim's partner, and he had made a bold stroke to get him out of jail. Each was sentenced to prison for life, and it was only two years ago that I saw Black Jim as I went through the Minneson State prison. Thomas, as he was always called, died about ten years ago.

"The Sun" Did It,

At 10 o'clock the other marning a man thened into Union square from Fourth avenue with a copy of THE SUN in his hand and a cigar in his mouth. He took one of the first seats he came to puffed at the cigar until the end glowed with fire, and then he opened out his paper for perusal. He was a man of dress and dignity, and it was evident he could read. He had been reading for five minutes when he felt behind him in his right-hand coat-tail pocket and slowly drew out his handkerchief. After wiping his mouth he held it for a moment. Then, as he

his mouth he held it for a moment. Then, as he read he removed his cigar and tenderly expelled a cloud of smoke from his mouth. With his eyes still on the gaper, now resting on his knees, he changed the handkerchief to his left hand, and with the right carefully placed the cigar in his coat tail pocket.

About two New York minutes slipped away into eternity. Then the air was rent with a sudden war whoop, the sitter made a clean him pol six feet, and a second after getting his equilibrium he was tearing off his coat tails and dancins all kinds of sigs. He wriggled out of his coat and pounded it on the grass, and in due time the configuration was extinguished, but there was neither happiness nor contentment in the man's face as he put on the garment and headed for East Fifteenth street.

What's up?" saked a telegraph boy who had witnessed a part of the performance.

"Hell's up," was the churiish rejoinder, as the man quickened his pace and left a long strata of Atlantic coastalmosphere permeated with the odor of burning cloth.

A Bride Who Was Coy.

At a small station on the Georgia Pacific Road a bridal couple boarded our train. They were of the "cracker" variety and their greenness at once attracted attention. They had tickets for Atlan a and were going on a "tour." They hadn't been on the train ten minutes when the bride was noticed to be weeping, and tretty soon the groom came back to where I sat with the conductor, and said: "Conductor, I wish you'un would go'n speak

"What's the matter with Mary?" was asked. "She'un's a-weepin' fur her ma. Says she'un wants to go right back home."

"She'll get over it." said the official, and the groom returned to his eat. It wasn't over ten the sash from the rear window of the corridor over the bench the pair had occupied during their contact. This done, I went up to the hotel, our village had only one, and I went direct to the stable to see if Thomas had come in a buggy. Nothing of the sort had arrived. Then I discovered that no arranger was stopping at "Conductor, she'un declar's she'll go home to ma on foot. I never dun see anybody so "Wasn't it a marriage for love?"

"Wasn't it a marriage for love?"

"Your shouth" it was! We'uns hev dun luved for mignty night three y'ars."

"I guess she's a little cor. That will all wear off it time."

The groom went to the roar of the car a ter a drink of water and just then the train stopped at a station. The bride was up and out on the platform like a flash, and the car had not cassed its motion when she leaped to the ground, fell head over heels, and scrambled up and started back up the track on a run. The groom rushed out of the car and jumped to the patiorm, and as he caught sight of his fleeing bride he turned to the conductor and said:

"Dog-gone her, she'un's puttin' in her best pintform, and as he caught sight of his fleeing bride he turned to the conductor and said:

"Dog-gons her, she'un's puttin' in her best licks to git back to ma, and I've got to foller! You'un dun said she'un was coy, and I dun depended on you and let ner git away! Coy! coy! Why, she'un's got my fo'een dollars an' is runnin' like a skeered tabbit!"

Getting Even with a Motel,

I had a room next to a commercial traveller in a St. Louis hotel, and when both of us were packing up to go, after a stay of three or four days. I heard a sudden crash in his room and went in to ascertain the cause. He had the lounge on its back, and had broken off a leg. "You see," he explained, in an answer to my look of inquiry. " I am getting even with the

"How do you mean?" "Sit down, my dear fellow," he continued, as he reached up and cracked one of the gas globes with the door key. "Let us theorize a bit. The object of a hotel is to furnish a tembit. The object of a hotel is to furnish a temporary home for a man away from his own The idea is to feed and lodge him and make him comfortable for a money consideration. The race here is \$4 per day. Did you fee the porter for bringing up your trunk?"

"Yes."

"So did I. That was sheer blackmail. Did you see your watter?"

"les."

"No did I. We had to or one wouldn't been half waited on. That's more blackmail. How was the gas in your room?"

"Yery poor."

"Exactly. It is turned on so that no one can get half a light. That's a fraud on the guests. Did you drink at the bar?"

"A glass of beer."

"And they charged you ten cents, and the glass was only a pony. They made fully 700 per cent, profit on that beer. That is extortion. Did you have bee water at night?"

"Yes, two or three times."

"And you gave the bell boy a dime each time. You self that you ought to and stood waiting for it. That was more extortion. Did the mosquitoes bother you any!"

"Yes, nearly ate me us."

"And why not? There's not a screen of any sort at any window in the whole house. In other words, the landlord hasn't the slightest case for your comfort. He won't go to the least cost or trouble to give you a good night's sieep. Buy any eigars in the hotel?"

"Yes." porary home for a man away from his own

Well, they made from 150 to 200 per cent. on them. Have any laundry?"

"Well, they made from 150 to 200 per cent, on them. Have any laundry?"

"Yes."

"Well they charged you from 75 to 100 per cent, above outside prices. Perhaps you had a coupe?"

"Ies."

"Othered it through the office, probably?"

"Yes."

"Well, you paid from 25 to 50 per cent, above regular outside rates. A man took your hat at the dining room door. He is stationed there to bleed the public, and he bled you. If you got shaved, you paid 25 per cent, over outside rates. Name if you got a some on your shoes. As a matter of fact, you have been blackmanied and tobbed from basement to top story. Now, then, how are you going to get even?"

I don't know.

"Then learn. I have broken a leg off that lounge. The fact won't be discogreed for a week or two. No one can say I broke this globe. I take this bottle of ink and pour it on

the carpet and move the bureau siens. With my knife I rip a silt in this mattrees. It's on the under sile, and won't be seen for a month. I take this paper and crowd it into the over-flow pipe of the wash-stand, and three or four flars hence they will have to call a plumber. Now, with my knife! crack two of the upper panes of this window. The pieces will work toose before snow flee. I rack those bureau drawers so and so, and shut them up, and that will give the carpenter a job. That's all, I guess, and I'll leave it to any fair-minded man if I have more than evened up accounts.

Beaten on a Technicality.

A woman sat on a bench in Madison square he other afternoon bolding a small dog in her lap. A policeman passed that way and said: Madame, dogs are not allowed in here."

"Since when ?" she asked. Since that sign was put up, and that's

"Since that sign was put up,
years ago."

What does that sign fead?"

"Dogs not allowed at large in this park."

"But my dog is not at large."

"But he is, ma'am. He has no chain."

"But he is tied," she replied as she twir
her handkerchied and loosed it over his n

The usual sad expression on the officer's
was visibly increased as he resumed his w

Never Mixed Business.

A man with a box on his shoulder was may

ing his way along Chambers street the other day, when it fell to the walk. After two or

day, when it fell to the walk. After two or three efforts to replace it, he appealed to a man he a doorway with:

"Give me a lift, please?"

"Can't do it," was the prompt reply.

"And why not?"

Because I never mix businesa. I am a plumber, and the man next door is in the elevator business. It's for him to give you a lift."

The man with the box thought for a moment, grinned in a good-natured way, and by an extra grunt re-shouldered the box and passed on.

The several signs at the door announced a grand exhibition of snakes, a tattooed woman, wax figures representing the Twelve Disciples and the Last Supper, with rare animals, &c As we entered the place the lecturer was all ready to begin. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this woman was taboed by the sayages of Borneo. Some call it tattoed and some tabood, but it all means the same thing. Next

ages of Borneo. Some call it tattoed and some taboed, but it all means the same thing. Next to her is a guerilla from Africa. The guerilla is noted for sucking the blood of people when asieen. I don't know whether it's when the guerilla or the people is asleen, and odds is the difference to you.

"This, sood people," he continued, passing to the next cage, "is the celebrated buoy constructor, from South America. This reptile is able to crush an ox in his folds. On the leit of him is the raccoon, so called from its gait, which is that of a racking horse, Next beyond is a beaver, which secures its name from Beaver fail. Wis. That animal on the right is called a porkupine, so named from its love of pork, and that ou the lest is an opposium. The last named creature gets its name from the Grecian word op, the Latin word pos, and the Hebrew word sum."

He then posed before the wax figures, and went on:

"This disciple is John, that one Hercules, that one Mark, that one tiesero, and so on; all good men except Judas Scarrot. Each figure is an exact reproduction of the celebrated painting by Nero, and vitue is its own reward."

An old gentleman with spectacies hung four rear as we went out, and said to the lee-

painting by Nero, and virtue is its own reward.'
An old gentleman with speciacies hung it
our rear as we went out, and said to the sec-

our rear as we went out, and said to the leg-turer:

"Aren't you mistaken about liercules?"

"No, sir."

"Bure you ain't?"

"Look a-here, old man!" exclaimed the lec-turer, as he squared off. "I've been in the show business for tweaty old years, and if you think you know the ropes better than I do you can take c. mmand."

"Oh no no, no! You are doubtless right— quite right—and of course you know your busi-ness. Only —..."
"Only what?"

ness. Oniy — !"
Only what?"
On well, never mind. It struck me as a little queer, but I guess it's all right—all right. It was because I am rather rusty on such matters, pro-ably. Very entertaining, very, and I shall call again.

A BARGAIN IN CRABS.

How Dr. Tompkins of Penn Yan Made HAMMONDSPORT, Sept. 6 .- "I like to do a little black bass fishing now and then," said Dr. Tompkins of Penn Yan, "but I'm not one of those enthusiastic people who can't get along

mine came in with a fine catch of bass, and the sight of them rather put me in the humor of going out and getting a lot myself." What did you catch 'em with?' I asked my

friend. "'Crabs,' he said.
"We call crawfish crabs in Penn Yan. I had heard before that crabs were good buit for black bass, and thinking that I might getsome fun out of them as well as anybody else, I went over to Lake Keuka outlet to gather some for bait. I banged around in the creek for three hours turning up stones and slopping about in the water knee deep, and succeeded in bap-

in the water knee deep, and succeeded in capturing five little crabs.

"Well.' I said to myself, 'that isn't a very big lot of bait to start on a day's liaming with, but I guess I won't have any trouble; getting two or three nice bass, anyhow.

"I was about leaving the creek when I met a small boy. He was a Fenn 'an small boy, and had nerve, and he hailed me familiarly, and haid:

as small boy. He was a Fenn Yan small boy, and had herve, and he hailed me familiarly, and said:

"Hullo, mister! What you after?"

Trold him! was gathering crabs for bait, but that they were powerful share.

"What'il you give me to get you some?' inquired the small toy.

"I hought it would be a nice thing to have a couple of down or so of crabs, for I'd want to be going out after more bass the next day, and knowing what a tough and tedious time I'd had recting only five. I thought if d make it worth the toy's while spending a day tugging and sweating among the stones, and so I said I'd give him five cents apiece for crabs.

"How many 'll igit you?' he asked!

"Oh, all you can. I replied, leeling that all he could get would certainly be few enough.

"All right!' he said, and I went up the lake a mile or so with my five crabs to get some bass for my supper. I fleshed all the rest of the day and never got as much as a bite. It was subset time when I rulled for home.

"The next man that says crabs to me.' I said to myself, it won't go well with."

"After supper! was sitting in my office, feeling a little sore yet over my day's fishing, when a knock came to the door. I opened it, and the e stood the small boy I had hired to gather crabs for me. I had forgotten all about him.

"Hullo, mister!' he said. 'I got some!"

"Crabs were the very last thing i was hankering after just then, but o course a bargain was a bargain was a bargain was laby a prepared again, accompanied by another small boy. Each boy lugged in a big tobacco pail. Each pail was filled with crabs.

"Great heavens!' I exclaimed. 'How many have you got?"

"There's two thousan' mister.' said the small by. I had bargained with.' Bur wed

paid. Each pail was filled with crabs
"Great heavens?" I exclaimed. 'How many
have you got?"
"There's two thousan' mister.' said the
small boy I had bargained with. 'But we'd
'a' got a lot more if the pails had been bigger.
"Two thousand crabs! If you'll take the
trouble to figure on that you'll find that at five
cents aniece 2,000 crabs will come to just an
even \$100, and that was the price per crab I
had bound myself to pay. While those boys
had nerve I've an idea that their ideas of finenciering were crude, for after some exceedingir,
anxious and apprehensive argument with
them I induced them to compromise on a ba-lis
of labor by the day, and even then they made
so good a thing out of me that the next man
who mentions crab to me will stand an excellent chance of having the price of that day's
work taken out of his hide. I returned those
crabs to heuka outlet and any who wants to
may go there and catch them—if he can."

How Young Chicago Doctors Make a Liv-

From the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Iribune.

A State Street Pharmacist—There is a new way of doctoring in the city. I don't mean that there are now remedies and treatments. There are young doctors whose business is not such as warrants an office, and they go about like doctors in the ciden times, from pillar to post. Take it in this store, for example. I know of four young doctors whe come in here at different hours and meet patients. Then the doctors where the doctors were the content of the stores, so that by the time the day is over they have travelled a good many miles. The patients they see do not pay much individually; they can't afford it. But they are sick, and must be healed, and they are not the sort of people who go to hospitals. It is a good thing for the sick who can't afford to have doctors come to the house; it is a good thing for young doctors who are not able to pay office rent, and it is a good thing for the drug stores, for they almost invariably sell the medicines that are prescribed.

Western Intellectual Impulses, From the Omaha Sunday World Berald.

From the omeka dendey Wests Rerais.

One of the results of Chautaugus assemblies, which have a tendency to swaken unpatural activity of the brain and an abnormal thirst for knowledge, was shown yesterday. The 4-year-old son of one of the officers of the Long Fine Assembly burned his father's barn in order to see what sort of a bonfire it would make. He also wished to see whether a setting hen would preserve her presence of mind when surrounded by flames, and his observations will doubtless be a valuable contribution to science, although the experiment was necessarily expensive to the parent of the young Chautauguan. The setting hen descried her prospective family and saved her life a fact which private that it the disposition of the hen the instinct of self-preservation overbalances maternal devotion. There is no doubt Chautau una seemblies have given a great intellectual impulse to the rising generation.

QUESTIONS BY SUN CORRESPONDENTS.

Where in New York is the town, village, or hamlel

I. Where in New York is the town, village, or hamsled of Hican burg? 2 Was Daughed Dougherty a delegate to the National Despotentic : onvenient of 1884? When Joseph Berner a resident of New York eig?? 2 Deep portical Heense allow the word "worser?" 4 What streets between Canal and Pift on the west side run the North Eirer; 5. When was the trees whet affects the North Eirer; 5. When was the trees wheth arrest the North Eirer; 5. When was the trees which arrest of the completed and opened for symbol of Oddoos by contrast, for the navy J. J. Hantin, 1. In Bombar township, Franklin county, on the west bank of the Et. Regis River, very near the Canadian line, 2 No. He nountrasted Gen Hancock in 1884 and line, 2 No. He nominated Gen Hancock in 1800 and renominated President Cleveland in 1800. In the apring of 1807, after the first Cleary beedle trial in which he appeared as counsel for the defence through the courtesy of the Court. 3. It depends on the style of the license, there are several kinds of pocitical as well as of excise licenses. 4. Spring street and West Rous-ton street are the only streets between Canal and Fifth that run from Broadway to the North River. A In

1. Is there any proof that William R. Grace obtained naturalization papers prior to | -> 2. Can an alien owning real extate in this country dispute of it! If not, what becomes of it at his death? Identative Community.

1. Why not ask Mr. Grace? I he's likely to know. The burden of proof is on you, if you're trying to contest Mr. Grace's naturalization, to prove that he didn't have his papers before a certain date. 2. Yes: by sale be

Please refer me to authorities, other than Biblical, on the history of the Hebrews 400 years before our ara. Enguraxa.

Jesephus's "Antiquities of the Jews," and the Firm and Second Books of the Nadcabees: the latter are in the Apocrypha. But there's no reason why the histori-cal books of the Old Testament shouldn't be as good authority on Hebraw chrenology as Josephus Does the sun move!

Does the sun move!

It does move: it passes through the heavens from west to sest, making a complete circuit in 385 days, & hours, 9 minutes, and 8.6 seconds. It has further, three motions: I, about its axis: 2, about the conjre of gravity of the whole solar system; a toward the Hercules. Can you give me the name of the warrior of ancient history whose arrows flew so fast that they took first Ansowa.

We can't; can any of our readem? I. Was not the Grant & Ward bank a national bank! i. The firm of Grant & Ward most certainly was not a national bank. One of Ward's partners in his begon "Government contracts" was James D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank; and that bank was "caught in the crush." 2. It is increasing. In 1888 the net increase of the national banks was 80; in 1888 is was 165. The figures for that year were: New banks, 211; banks closed, 43. In 1885 there was a decrease of 56 in the number of banks; there has been no

Was not Thomas Paine once Secretary to Thomas Jefferson! Did he not have to do with the composition of Infrance.

He was never Secretary to Jefferson. Se had published "Common Sense" early in 1973, which upheld the rights of the Americans to independence, and Jef-ferson doubtless owed much of the Declaration to that book, just as he owed much to the English "Declars tion of Rights:" but Paine had nothing to do with th

To decide a bet, say if independence was declared on this 4 or July 4, 1776. The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4; on July a Congress appointed July 8 as the day on which it should be proclaimed, and on July 8, 1776, Monday, it was read publicly by John Nixon in the square in front of the Philadelphia State House.

1. Which of all religious has the most complete and extensive missionary system? If possible, please give relative figure- as to expeculture, fumber of missionarites, &c. Z. Flease name best litustrated work on from its churches, monuments, catacombs, and where can procure same? 1. Probably the Roman Catholic Church. That is the best-organized and best-managed machine in existence, and has a wonderful y complete missionary system. There are nofigures at a nable for this Church, however, Pigures for the other Churches are, for 1889: Anglicas Church, S. 135 missionaries, lay readers, preachers, 20.; Haptist Church, 2.733; Courregational Church, 2.831; Methodist church, 1.111; Presbyterlan Church, 1.922; Protestant Episcopal Church, 883. 2 Haron "Walks n Rome." which you can get at Randolph's, 88 Wes fwenty-third street.

What is the origin and meaning of the pawnbroker's Six hundred years are or so a Tuscau doctor of medi-oine got som: money and proceeded to set himself up in the world; and in a bundred years or so his family was of considerable importance in Piorence. They were without it. The other day, though, a friend of not ashamed of their origin, and displayed on their coats of arms three golden pills, their name, too de Hedich showed their origin, for it meant " descendants of the doctor," or medicus. Besides being merely nobles, this family dealt in money, lending it at high interest on personal security. In time these persons who less noney on such security adopted the three golden stills of the Medial family as the sign of their business, and nor pawnbroters all over the civilized world display them

How is fare played? What percentage has the banger in his favor? The "layout" consists of the thirteen cards of a sult arranged in two paraliel rows of six cards each, and opposite king, &c.; the seven spot is the turning point, and is liked to the right and between the two rows; the six even and eight spots are "the pot." But are made by a a ing the maney on the cards, "coppering" the below it the bestor wishes to bet that his card will lose. The dealer draws the top card from the box: it is the "some card," and does not count: the next card is the banker's card, and wins for him all unopppered bets on it. The next card is the player's card. The drawing of each two cards is called a "turn." The percentage in the banker's favor is about 5, we believe.

What is the greatest known depth of an icoberg! Is there not a record of one 2% miles in height, with two-thirds of this under water! A. H. S. We don't know. We think that no berg showing a height above water of more than 1:00 feet has

When and by whom was the musical instrument, the cornet, introduced into England and America ? We do not know. It was some Frenchman, doubtless,

as "French horn" is another name for the instrume Robert F. Cone.-The Post Office in this city gost about £7.000, 000. Mountaineer .- We don't believe in any medical com pany: if you're sick, go to a doctor, to one who doesn's

advertise. J. J. McGovern. - Bedlow Island, by some known wrongly as Liberty Island, is in the Sta New Jersey.

O. H. Panck -The State Commissioners in Lunacy are Dr. C. F. McDonald of Auburn, Mr. Goodwin Brown of Albany, and Mr. Henry A. Reeves of Greenport. R. D. S., Jersey Ofty, N. J. Binghamton went Bepublis

can in 1888 and 1888. Its population by this last com-sus we don't know; by the tenth census it was 17.817. J. A. Garner .- We don't know the books in which the recitations. "The Pirst Settler's Story" and "The Coward" are published; but try at lvers's 86 Nassan street

is 20 minutes 14 seconds, made by Cambridge in 1880; the best American time is 20 minutes 10 seconds, made by Yale in 1888. N. C. Conton.-We don't know any paredy of

C. H. Watking.-The best English time for four miles

"Hamlet" called "Hamlet the Dana," except the bur esque play of that name, or some other name, that French publishes. Robert Hilbig .-- We don't know of any Legal Aid Soci ety in Harlom. The People's Mission has a legal side branch at 87 Variok street, where complaints are heard and advice given free every Monday between 3 and 6

Got. K. Conor.—When l'attison ran for Governor et limpylvania in 1892 there were four other candi-dates—James A. Seaver, Republican; John Stewart in-dependent; Thomas A. Armstrong, Labor; Alfred G. Pettis Prohibition.

P. S. McFudden.-The right that the courts have de cided belongs to the Colones of a National Guard regi-ment to discharge an enfisted man carries with it the right to refuse to enlist any man, whether an honorably

Inquirer. Pire Island .- Hargaret Fuller Ossoli was lost in the wreck of the ship Etigateth on Sire Island. July 16, 1850; she and her husband were never seen after the vessel struck; her boy was drowned in the arms of a steward who tried to reach the shore. Simer Lecanseller .- t, This is a section of underground

railread running under Broadway to the Post Office, built by the New York Underground Railway Company about twenty-one years ago at an experiment. 2. The proper pronunciation of Senttle is Sec-attle. fonorumus. - A child born of British parents in this

country is a native citizen of the United States; his parants may, hewever, prefer to bring him up as an Englishman and when he is of age he can choose for himself whether to retain his natural citizenship or his ereditary subjectship.

James Pewers .- Mr. Parnell was born at Avendale security Wicklow. Ireland; his father was of an English family, his mother is the daughter of Charles Stewart. famous American naval officer, Captain, Commeder and Admiral who was in the navy for seventy one rears, and died in 1809.

F. C. McCarthy.-The Standard Theatre to really on sinth avenue, but the same reasons that subted for changing Leurens street to south Fifth avenue, and Chainam street to Perz row expt for miscalling the high avenue blocks between Thirty second and Thirty fourth streets Broadway, and they are accordingly so sailed and the buildings on them so numbered.